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1902. The world statistics, thus grouped, relate to population, the production of goods, fibres, mineral fuel and metals, and to commercial movement and military forces. The comparative idea is kept in view throughout, and the tables are very convenient and suggestive.

Le Rhône. Sa Navigation depuis les Temps anciens jusqu'à nos jours. Par Albert Breittmayer. vi and 105 pp. Henri Georg, Lyons, 1904.

A monograph written with enthusiasm and with descriptions somewhat too extended for foreign readers. The first steamer on the river was *Le Pionnier*, in 1829. It was a wooden boat, and took eighty-eight hours in ascending the river from Arles to Lyons. The six steamboats put into service in the next ten years did a large business both in the freight and passenger trades. The canal joining the Rhine and the Rhone had been opened, and the Rhone had become important in the trade of France, England, Holland, and western Germany as the great highway to Spain, Italy, and the Orient. Then dawned the era of railroads (1842). The navigability of the Rhone had been deteriorating, and little had been done to improve the conditions. The passenger traffic gradually ceased, but of late years the freight trade has shown some improvement.

Science in South Africa.—A Handbook and Review. Prepared under the auspices of the South African Governments and the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. Edited by the Rev. W. Flint, and J. D. F. Gilchrist. x and 505 pp., coloured Plates, Maps, Diagrams, Illustrations, and Index. T. Maskew Miller, Cape Town, 1905.

This Handbook on scientific work and progress in South Africa was prepared for the visit of the British Association in 1905. The two editors were appointed by the Colonial Governments, and the cost of producing the book was defrayed by the colonies. The volume, arranged in eight sections, deals with physical, anthropological, zoological, botanical, geological, mineralogical, economic, educational, and historical problems, and the contributors are actual workers in South Africa. The book shows the present condition of South Africa in respect of scientific research. It was useful to the British Association during its meeting, and will be welcomed by many others; for the scientific literature of South Africa, which has rapidly been increasing, is scattered through many volumes, some of which are difficult of access. This work will serve as an index to the whole subject of South African science.

La Belgique. Institutions, Industrie, Commerce. xx and 870 pp. Maps, and many half-tone Illustrations. J. Goemaere, Government Printer, Brussels, 1905.

This volume was published by the Ministry of Industry and Labor for the purposes of the International Exposition held at Liège last year. It is a summing-up of Belgium to the present time. It describes the kingdom in its geographical, political, and administrative features, systems of education, fine arts, sciences, agriculture, industries, and social organization. Nearly 300 pages are given to the industries and about 100 pages to commerce and communications. The book is profusely illustrated.

The Selkirk Range. By A. O. Wheeler. Vol. 1. xvii and 459 pp. Appendices, Illustrations, and Index. Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, 1905.

Mr. Wheeler and his assistants were engaged for two seasons in making a

topographical survey of the portion of the Selkirk Mountains adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The ground was covered from the eastern to the western slopes and connected with the topographical survey of the Columbia valley and Arrow lakes. Thus a continuous zone has been surveyed for several miles on both sides of the railway and river, forming a base from which the work may be expanded in any required direction. The survey was especially needed, because the Canadian Alps are every year drawing a larger number of tourists, so that the demand for maps and accurate information is increasing. In the second year of the work the survey was extended southward, to embrace all previous travel and exploration of the higher Selkirk summits and make it possible to supply a reliable guide-map for tourists and mountaineers. Vol. II, containing the maps, diagrams and plates that are the result of this survey, may not be ready for distribution for some months.

The present volume is an official and valuable addition to our information concerning this wonderful mountain-country. It describes the survey and reviews the history of exploration and mountaineering in this region. Among the topics discussed in the appendices are notes on the zoology, ornithology, and botany, by Professor John Macoun; on the climatology, by R. F. Stupart; on the geological structure of the Selkirks, by the late Dr. George M. Dawson; a description of the railway through the range, by H. B. Muckleston; and an account of the discovery of Rogers Pass. The mountain views, photographs of mountaineers, and other illustrations are excellent.

Meteorologie und Klimatologie. Von Dr. Wilhelm Trabert. Large 8vo. Leipzig and Vienna, 1905. pp. 127.

The number of text-books of meteorology is increasing with some rapidity, but climatology has received little attention at the hands of any writer except Dr. Hann, whose *Handbuch der Klimatologie* must remain the authoritative work for years to come. Thus far, no attempt has been made to combine meteorology and climatology in one volume; but Dr. Trabert has undertaken the task, and has done it very successfully. Within the limits of somewhat over one hundred pages he has given an outline of the essential portions of both subjects. The first part is devoted to the meteorological elements, their measurement and reduction. The second, which deals with meteorology proper, presents the distribution of the different elements. The third part, on Weather and Climate, is the most distinctly novel. Beginning with a discussion of weather conditions and maps, and with weather types and forecasts, our author proceeds to give an admirable, albeit very brief, survey of the chief varieties of climate, and of the climates of different parts of the world. With the exception of Hann's famous *Handbuch*, there is no such clear, definite, serviceable treatment as that here given. Moreover, the *Handbuch* is very full; the discussion in Dr. Trabert's book is very brief. Our author makes no attempt to give an exhaustive account of the different climates. He gives for each climatic district a typical example, instead of trying to describe all the conditions in detail. We believe that this volume will meet a want which many teachers have long felt.

R. DEC. W.